### Amnoements, etc., Chis Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - Italian Opera: "Aida." Mile BOOTH'S THEATER,-"The Ticket of Leave Man"-Mr and Mrs. W. J. Fiorence.

DALY'S BROADWAY THEATER.-"A Life's Dream"-W. H. Linguid. GRAND OPERA HOUSE. - "Humpty Dumpty Abroad."
G. L. Fox.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.-" The Black Crook." OLYMPIC THEATER.-At 2: "Enoch Arden." At 8; "The Marido Heart." E twin Adams. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.-Varieties. UNION' SOLARE THEATER -" The Wicked World."

WALLACK'S THEATER.-" The Lar." Lester Wallack. BARNUM's GREAT SHOW .- The Rink. Day and night. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

### Index to Advertisements.

ARUSEMENTS-Eieventh Page-5th and 6th columns.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL-Ninth Page-5th column.
BANKING-HOUSES AND BANKERS-Tenth Page-4th col

BOARD AND ECOMS-Exercita Page—38 and wat columns. BUSINESS NOTICES-Sixth Page—151 column. CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN—Eleventh Page—151 column. CORPORATION NOTICES—Eleventh Page—151 column. DANCING ACADEMIES—North Page—415 column. DIVIDEND NOTICES—Tenth Page—4th column. DIVIDEND NOTICES—Tenth Page—4th column. EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—5th and 6th

columns.

Fixancial—Tenth Page—4th column.

Fixancial—Tenth Page—4th column.

Fixancial—Recenth Page—4th column.

Help Wanted. Males—Eleventh Page—4th column.

Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.—Ninth Page—2d

NIELE-Tenth Page-5th column.
PIELE-Tenth Page-5th column.
USES AND FARMS WANTED-Eleventh Page-1st column.
CREAM-Eleventh Page-1st column.
STRUCTION-Eighth Page-6th column; Ninth Page-1st

Column.

Loan Offices—Eleventh Page—2d column.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Yinth Page—2d column.

MARBLE AND DEATHS—Seventh Page—2d column.

MARBLEANEOUS—Penth Page—6th column; Twelfth Page—

—5th and 6th columns.

MISSELLAL INSTRUMENTS—Eleventh Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—Eighth Page—6th column.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CITY—Eleventh Page—1st column.

BEAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CITY—Eleventh Page—1st column.

BEAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CITY—Eleventh Page—1st column.

JEISEY—Eleventh Page—1st column; COUNTRY—Eleventh Page—1st column.

Later of the Page—1st column.

st column.
LES BY AUCTION—Eleventh Page—2d column.
VINUS BANKS—Tenth Page—4th column.
VALUENS WANTED, MALES—Eleventh Page—4th column;
FAMALE—Eleventh Page—4th and 5th columns.
ROTAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th column.
AMEDIATS AND RAILEDADS—Eleventh Page—2d and 3d

STEAMERS, OCEAN-Ninth Page-1st and 2d columns. THACHERS-Night Page-6th column.
TO LET, BROOKLYN PROPERTY-Eleventh Page-1st colmon; Ciry-Eleventh Page-1st column.
To Whom it May Concern-Tenth Page-4th column.

#### Oneiness Notices.

Has Paid 18,000 Claims-equal to \$750 per

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Dan's Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Sem-Whenly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. Wherly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates.
Dath Thintwe, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per line.
SEMI-WHERLY TEIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.

Weerly Tensume, \$2, \$5, and \$5 per line,
According to position in the paper.
Terms, cash in advance:
Address. The Tribune. New-York. Advortisements received at up-town offices, 54; W. 32d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,385 Fourth-ave., between 129th and 130th-sts; and at the Breoklyn Branch Office, 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at so clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.-An office for TRIBUNE Advertisements and Subscriptions is now open in London, No. 84 Freetest, E. C. All English and Continental advectisements intended for insertion in The New-York Tribune should be sent direct to the London Office. Subscriptions for any period will be received at the same office, and single copies of the paper may always be obtained.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 84 Ficet-st., E. C., London.

During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building, The Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Spucesst. The Tribune Counting Room is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door down Sprucest. from the old site.

# New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

A report was current at Key West that Captain-Genon account of the excitement ever the Spanish settle- recommendation of additional legislation re- quently the weakness and wickedness of seexcitement as subsiding; the text of the Washington Protocol is published, - Firing has been continued by the Cartagena insurgents; the Government at Madrid has ordered the royal insignia to be removed from Span ish flags and standards. ==== A member of the Right Center has been elected Secretary of the French As-

The President's Message was read in both Houses of Congress yesterday, referred and ordered printed. In the Senate, Mr. Summer moved the consideration of his Civil Rights bill, but the motion was lost; the nomination of Attorney-General Williams to be Chief-Justice, was received. The Republican Senate caucus appointed a committee to revise the Standing Committees. In the House, the Louisiana contest was decided as to Messra. Sypher and Sheldon, they being admitted to seats; but the case of Mr. Pinchback was not disposed of; a resolution substituting a Committee on War Claims for the Committee on Revolutionary Claims was introduced.

The Sprague deed of trust has been executed, trapsterring the property to Zachariah Chaffee of Providence instead of the trustees named by the Creditors' Com - Arkell & Smith's sacsifactory at Canaloharie, N. Y., was burned; loss over \$100,000. - The petition of Alfred Self and others, special tax bondholders, for an injunction against the North Carolina State Treasurer, has been denied. - The United States Government has been requested to establish a protectorate over the Republic of Dominica. = Willis Phelps has sued The Springfield Republican for libel, claiming \$200,000 damages,

The followers of Bishop Cummins established the Reformed Episcopal Church, retaining Episcopacy and the Liturgy, but rejecting the doctrines of the Real Presence in Communion and of Regeneration as a necessary element of Baptism. Dr. Cheney was elected an Associate Bishop, === The Chamber of Commerco appealed to Congress for a resumption of specie payment. === The Erie Railway Company brought suit against O. H. P. Archer, to force a settlement of accounts. - A railroad company failed to pay its December interest, and a produce house sus-There was a decline in stocks. Testimony in relation to District-Attorney Britfailure to prosecute those who had giolated the election laws, and to investigate the Tax Collector's office was taken before Commissioner Speir. The Town Trustees of Morrisania received a report in relation to the frauds alleged to bave been commit ted by William Leslie. - Gold, 1087, 1087, and 1004. Thermometer \$30, 640, and 580.

It may be said that the new church organization which has resulted from the Joint Communion discussion is fairly launched. The Convocation at the Association Building yesterday was one of deep interest; it may be that its final issues will be momentous and influential. We print on the fourth page of THE TRIBUNE a full report of the proceedings, which will attract wide attention.

The President and Secretary of the Treasury, as a Wall-Street broker yesterday publiky expressed it, look one way and row another. The talk against inflation, and in favor of specie payments, amounts to little when the recommendations are in favor of inflation, and put specie payments further off than ever. We must, therefore, chroniele the beginning of what we greatly fear is to prove another era of disastrous speculation and inflated

The Chamber of Commerce have finally adopted the majority report of their Committee on National Finance. This report commits the Chamber to a strong recommendation

to Congress to take immediate measures for the resumption of specie payments. This conclusion was not reached without considerable discussion; and the report of the proceedings, which includes the various other propositions considered, and is printed on the fifth page of THE TRIBUNE, will be found interesting

The irrepressible Louisiana question has early made its appearance in Congress. The House yesterday did its best to dispose of the affair in an off-hand way, Messrs, Sheldon and Sypher being admitted to seats without reference to the usual Committee. There are two sets of contestants, with several subdivisions. These represent the Warmoth administration and that of Pinchback and Kellogg. On the argument that fraud was behind the Warmoth certificates, the House admitted Sypher and Sheldon of the Pinchback-Kellogg contestants, though it was not denied that fraud might also be behind their certificates. The honest and usual way would have been to refer all the cases to the Committee of Elections; but the Administration leader in the House, considering that possession is nine points gained, pressed and secured the scats for the two Pinchback-Kellogg Representatives. Let us see what will be done with Mr. Pinchback, who claims a seat in the House and one in the Senate.

Our special dispatches from Havana show that public opinion is much more quiet and rational there than could have been expected after the unrestrained rejoicing which followed the capture of the Virginius and the massacre of her prisoners. It seems that all reason has not as yet departed from the Peninsulars of Cuba, and that they have still sense enough to see that a rebellion against the orders of Spam, which would bring down upon them the entire power of the United States, would inevitably lose them the Island. The surrender of the Virginius will undoubtedly be a bitter trial to the Spanish Club, but they can better endure this than absolute rain. Gen. Jovellar still appears confident that he can execute any orders he receives, and this confidence indicates a great and salutary change in the relations of the Government and the Volunteers, since the time when Dulce was sent home in disgrace, and Valmaseda cowered before the crazy mob which shot the school-boys. It is pleasing, also, to know that the earlier accounts of the slaughter at Santiago were grossly exaggerated, as there are now reported as in prison there 101 of the Virginius captives awaiting the demand of our authorities. Their release, we presume, will be promptly effected, and there is now reason to hope that the whole affair may be honorably concluded without further bloodshed. For this consummation our acknowledgments should be equally divided between our own Government for its judicious firmness and moderation, and the Castelar Cabinet for its unflinching honor and courage in daring to concede a just claim in the face of a powerful prejudice.

THE MESSAGE.

The text of the President's Message sent to Congress yesterday does not differ from what previous intimations from the Capital regarding its contents had led people to expect. The chief events of political importance during the year are somewhat hurriedly stated described in eloquent terms the greatness in the opening paragraph preparatory to their more elaborate treatment in the body of the document. These are the financial crisis, the cessation of political partisanship, "especially "in the agricultural regions," and the Cuban difficulty. The rapidity with which these features of the year's history are announced is somewhat confusing, but their subsequent treatment is quite calm and candid. Following a brief and satisfactory statement of our relations with foreign Powers, is an earnest meal; a later telegram from Havana represents the specting expatriation and the election of na- cession, he consented to be governed by the tionality by individuals, with reference to which there is now such looseness in theory having seceded he accordingly and practice as occasions great confusion and the door behind him, and embarrassment. Considerable space is given to a recital of the facts connected with the seizure of the Virginius and the steps taken by our Government to obtain immediate and ample reparation for the outrage upon our flag. The position of the Administration upon this question is already well known, and the Message contains nothing new in addition to what has been published. President Grant represents the case very fairly, and treats it with such dignity and calmness as will meet the approval of Congress and the people.

His recommendation of some action on the part of Congress whereby the Executive may be authorized to separate measures submitted for his approval, so that he can approve such portions of any bill as may in his judgment seem best and reject others, seems wise and sensible in view of the experience we have had in almost every Congress of bills, meritorious in themselves, saddled with "riders" which would not pass on their own merits. Of a similar character is his recommendation of a law prohibiting legislation by Congress during the last twenty-four hours of its session, except upon vetoes. Both these suggestions are aimed at the evils of hasty and ill-considered legislation from which the treasury and the country at large have suffered so largely in recent years. He also recommends an amendment providing that when an extra session of Congress is convened by Executive proclamation, it shall be confined to the consideration of such special subjects as the Executive may bring before it. Possibly Congress may consider this so much a reflection upon its wisdom as to be unworthy its consideration.

Concerning the finances the President makes a long and labored statement, and offers some peculiar views and theories. Whatever else may be said of the present Administration, it will be pretty generally admitted that in the department of finance it is not especially strong or great. The President has manifestly given the subject much attention and some study, but his notions are not such as will commend themselves to the judgment of Congress or the good sense of the people.

The Postmaster-General's plan of postal sayings banks and the favorite scheme of that official for purchasing the telegraph lines and establishing a postal telegraph system are briefly approved and commended to the favorable consideration of Congress. The early and special attention of Congress is invited to the condition of affairs in Utah; and though the reference to the Mormon business is brief, it leaves no doubt of the President's desire for prompt and energetic interference against the peculiar institution. The beneficial results of the present Indian policy are lightly touched, and a territorial form of government under which treaty rights will be secured and settlers protected is recom-

mended. The President does not hesitate to give un-

qualified approval to the efficient management of the Governor and Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, under which the city is rapidly assuming the appearance of a Capital of which the nation may be proud. In connection with this subject he recommends the establishment in Washington of "an institution of learning or university of the highest class, by the "donation of public lands." The donation of public lands, which the President says he is opposed to "as a rule," seems to be a favorite idea with him. He suggests it also "as an "exception" in connection with the irrigation of the arid lands of Colorado by means of a canal. It is hardly likely though that Colorado will be irrigated at the public expense until some of the older States are a little more crowded than at present.

The recommendation of a revision of the Civil Service Rules will be read with a smile by those who remember the proportion of 'exceptions" to the number of cases in which the rules have been applied. The Message closes with a recommendation of general amnesty and the enactment of a bill to better secure civil rights to colored citizens.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. The reappearance on the floor of Congress on Monday of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens as a Representative from Georgia was, under all 'the circumstances, an event of marked significance. He is the first really conspicuous Southern statesman of the period before the war who has returned to the National Legislature. In the thirteen years that have elapsed since the unsuccessful experiment of secession began, the men of the South who figured prominently in Congress and in national polities before that time have almost entirely disappeared from public notice. Some of them fell on the field in the arbitrament of arms to which they took their confident appeal; some died by violence and some by disease; some have gone abroad and in other countries, in the pursuits of active professional life, are trying to forget their disappointments; and many more have withdrawn from all interest in public affairs, and in one way or another are leading quiet, unobtrusive lives. Unlike most of his associates, Mr. Stephens, in the spirit of a sagacious statesman, considered well the situation beforehand. No one of all of them comprehended so well as he the magnitude of the undertaking, or foresaw so clearly its perils. The others were for the most part mere conspirators; his views, broader in their scope and larger in their generalizations, approached the dignity of statesmanship. Opposing steadily and persistently to the latest practicable moment the madness of secession, he urged upon his fellow-citizens of Georgia and the South a more deliberate consideration of the good they were flying from and the ill to which they hastened.

His speech before the Legislature of Georgia, on the 8th of November, 1860, was an able and unanswerable argument against the folly of secession, grounded upon the entire absence of any good cause for such a step, and the obligations of honor and truth which bound them to their national engagements. Warming with his argument, he made a most impassioned appeal for the preservation of the Uniou, and in reply to Mr. Howell Cobb's assertion that the Government was a failure, and growth of the nation which he said was "the admiration of the civil-'ized world" and represented "the "brightest hopes of mankind." It was in this speech that he boldly stated what he believed to be the cause and the key-note of the rebelliou. "Some of our public men," he said, "have failed in their aspirations, and from that comes a great part of our troubles."

It was the weakness of Mr. Stephens's position that, after setting forth so forcibly and eloaction of his State upon the question. Georgia closed his lot in with his State The support of thousands of Union men who held with him as to the folly and wrong of secession, but held also with him to the heresy of the supreme duty of allegiance to the State, was won over by the choice of Mr. Stephens as Vice-President of the Confederacy. Drawn into the movement in this way against the dictates of his judgment and perhaps his conscience, he even then grasped the situation more fully and interpreted its philosophy more clearly than any of the more ambitious and impetuous leaders that surrounded him. Others talked of trivialities, of petty issues and insignificant details, avoiding the larger feature of the movement, which attracted the attention of the world. Mr. Stephens in his well-known speech at Savannah in March. 1861, stripped off the husk and held up the kernel of the experiment to the world. The ideas of the statesmen of the

old Union, he said, rested upon the fundamentally wrong assumption of the equality of the races. "Our new Government." said he, "is founded upon exactly the oppo-'site ideas; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition. This our new Government is the first in the history of the world based upon this great philosophical and moral truth." This was a fair and manly statement of the issue. It dodged nothing, evaded nothing, was not even politic. How much this candid utterance of the Vice-President, and by all odds the ablest statesman of the new Confederacy, helped the Union cause cannot be estimated. That it was of incalculable value to us in presenting the bald, naked issue on its merits before the world cannot be doubted. It was frankly avowed to be an experiment based upon ideas which the civilized

world had long held in abhorrence, and after that there was no room for side issues. It failed. Mr. Stephens has accepted the result with the philosophic mind which age and experience bring, and which was always more or less his characteristic. He returns to Congress in which the fallacy of his earlier doctrines and the futility of the great effort to give them permanent establishment are most powerfully illustrated in the dusky countenauces of some of his fellow-legis-lators. None of the men who served with him from 1843 to 1857 are members now. Faces have changed, and times have changed, but the Federal Union is the same good Government he eulogized so eloquently of old, bearing now as then "the brightest hopes of mankind." Richer in experience, and wiser, firmer. steadier for the very trials to which the rash experiment of secession exposed her, she wel-

years and trials, and that he brings to her councils the statesmanship and philosophy that belong to the new and better period.

LESSONS FOR BEGINNERS. To be wildered readers of the President's Mes-

Treasury, the fellowing are commended as

among the simplest and most elementary of the fundamental propositions relating to money. Every nation has certain methods of doing business, a certain quantity of business to be done, and a certain quantity of money with which to do that business. The result is a certain scale of prices. Of course there are fluctuations in all these elements, just as there are countless waves on the surface of the ocean, but in speaking of the level of the sea it is not necessary to take them into consideration. Most nations slowly increase in wealth and population, but that also is a change which for the present purpose may be disregarded. Now it is a truth, apparent to common sense and attested by all experience, that any considerable increase in the money of a nation simply increases prices. If the nation carries on commerce with other nations its ability to sell its own products is diminished by inflation, while its purchases of foreign products are increased. If its currency is a convertible one, that part of it which is gold is drawn upon for export to pay for the increased importations. If gold is demonetized and deprived of its principal use as money, it is likely to be of even less value than if it formed a part of the currency, and is still exported until the entire surplus is removed. The balance of trade, for these reasons, will inevitably be against a nation which issues a convertible currency to excess, and just as certainly will it be against a nation which, by issuing \$750,000,000 of inconvertible paper, deprives gold and silver of their principal utility and drives them out of circulation. If we cut out of President Grant's Message and Secretary Richardson's Report those portions which conflict with these fundamental truths, there will not be much left of their financial discussions, it is true; but what remains will not be utterly contemptible.

But why is it, some one may ask, that the balance of trade has lately been in favor of the United States; that gold has actually been imported during the last two months? The reasons are two. In the first place, owing to the recent great development of the credit system of England, prices had risen in that country to such a degree that her export trade was checked, while by reason of the short crops her imports for two years have rapidly increased. This observation applies particularly to her trade with the United States. In the second place, by reason of the temporary loss of confidence throughout the United States growing out of the panic, the paper money suddenly became more valuable, importers were unable to remit to their foreign creditors, and for a time it was necessary to send gold here to pay for grain and cotton. Now that confidence is in a measure restored, the importation of gold has ceased, though, considering merchandise alone, the balance of trade is more in favor of this country than ever. With a paper currency of \$750,000,000, with no other use for gold than the payment of customs duties and interest on the Public Debt, and that afforded by the speculations of Wall Street, to talk, as Grant, Richardson, and Boutwell do, of a balance of trade "per-"manently" in favor of the United States is supreme nonsense. The balance of trade never is and never can be permanently in favor of any nation whatever. When we find the philosopher's stone and the fountain of youth; when we have perpetual Spring, and beauty grows with advancing years, then may we expect a permanent balance of trade in favor

of the United States. The President favors an increase of the currency to stimulate the manufacture of goods for exportation! We are unable to imagine how this effect could follow, unless by the sale of bankrupt stocks. He also agrees with Mr. Opdyke in calling our irredeemable paper money the "best that has ever been devised." The same opinion was entertained in France century and a half ago of a paper currency which has many remarkable points of resemblance to our own, viz., that devised by John Law. The President appears as a convert to the latest delusion-an "clastic" currency, which means that money should be created every Autumn for the purpose of moving the crops. It seems to us, since money is not and cannot be made elastic, that the proper way to accomplish the desired object is to reserve money in the Spring and Summer, and that the duty of making such accumulations belongs to the banks and not to the Treasury of the United States. On the whole, we find little of value relating to finance in the Message, and next to nothing in Mr. Richardson's Report.

A curious story comes to us across the ocean of a shapeless bundle of rags found recently in a tree-top in the South African colony of Natal. It proved to be one of the missing balloons which floated out of Paris during the siege with a freight of letters and dispatches-orders from the Government of National Defense to its generals in the field, and messages of love and cheer, of sorrow and complaint from the suffering citizens to their friends outside. If the Government had no better way than this of reaching its commanders, it is perhaps not surprising that the military operations of France occasionally lacked consistency. It has been suggested that the contents of this aërial mail may have an important bearing upon the trial of Bazaine; but a question which will interest the public far more than the purport of the letters is how the balloon should have found its way from France to the southern extremity of Africa. Natal is over 5,000 miles from Paris in a direction almost due south. We should like to know what Prof. Wise's easterly current was doing while the air-ship made this extraordinary voyage,

Mrs. Henry M. Field, in a late number of The Evanpelist, gives an extremely readable account of the Comte de Chambord, his birth, and his family connections. It is hardly possible at the present day to form any idea of the passionate enthusiasm with which the advent of this "child of miracle" was hailed a half century ago. Poets and statesmen were equally lyric in their enthusiasm. Chateaubriand and Victor Hugo, the past and the future of French literature, joined in offerings of homage. This continued for several years. It is probable that even in his infancy the Prince received such impressions of his semi-divinity that it is now impossible to eradicate them, or to convince him that there is any safety for France except in blind submission to him, as the immediate representative of divine right upon earth.

It is hardly worth while for Bridgeport, Conn., to declare war against Spain upon its own account. Forty youthful braves of that city have enlisted for an invasion of Cuba. When they are reenforced to the number of 100 it is their avowed intention to start for the island at once, whother the Government declares war or not. Some Englishman once said: "There never was a good war or a bad comes Mr. Stephens back to his old place in peace." Was there ever a war wisely and calmly confidence that he also has grown wiser with outered upon ! Is such a war possible !

WASHINGTON. Continued from First Page.

glittering temptation. No man, fit to be Chief-Justice, could ever refuse it. To a true lawyer, this is the summit of all earthly ambition. No one who knows the law, and loves it, could ever decline the sage and the Report of the Secretary of the opportunity to link his name with its history, and to devote his life to an authoritative exposition of its principles. But Mr. Conkling is not a lawyer in that higher sense. He has no such exclusive devotion to the law as the Marshalls, the Taneys, the Evarts and Storys. At the same time he was too much of a man to be tempted by the mere glitter and conspicuousness of the place. He is a politician, eager for the combats and victories of politics, and he has no intention to leave that more exciting arena for another more honored and more dignified. He expects to be President some day, and he has too much sagacity to imagine the Bench is a stepping-stone to that

eminence. He therefore declined the appointment

without any great delay, and the President, having

paid a great debt, had his capital of patronage still

intact for another investment. His next idea was the territorial one, which formed the greatest fault of Lincoln's system of appointments. We all remember how he was hampered during the first years of his administration by the claims of locality. He even kept a little book in which he arranged the names of Brigadier-Generals by States, and was much distressed when one State would get more than its share. He outgrew this after a while, and made no scruple, in two instances, of having two members of his Cabinet from the same State. Gou. Grant has still a great respect for the claims of locality, when they do not interfere with those of his family and friends. He therefore determined to give the place of Chief-Justice "to the South," and was casting about among the Southern office-holders and claim agents of his acquaintance for "the right kind of man," when it was suggested to him by one of the few persons whose advice he takes, because it gives no umbrage to his pride, that it would suit "the South" just as well to have a place on the Bench, and that his best course, therefore, was to make a promotion from the present Court, and fill the vacancy thus created with Bristow, or some such person. He at once adopted this suggestion, and really intended last week to do this. But the matter being bruited abroad, he was subjected to such annoying solicitations from the friends of different Justices that he suddenly changed his mind, and resolved to appoint Attorsey-General Williams, and give his place to Bristow.

This is, from the President's point of view, the most satisfactory arrangement that could have been made. "The South," which in the Executive sense means the clamerous and greedy politicians of both colors who have so long plundered that country, would greatly prefer a representative in the Cabinet to a place on the Bench. The Caseys and Darells. and their congeners in other States, will be highly gratified to reflect that some one in sympathy with them is in charge of the President's conscience in the Attorney-General's office. And in the present case they really have the advantage of both places, for now they have the Chief Justice always with them. Judge Williamshas never failed during his term of office as Attorney General to satisfy any requisition which the President has made upon him for opinions to sustain that shameful regime of fraud and usurpation under which so many Southern communities are surering. Harmony is now secured between the legal departments of the Government at the two ends of the Avenue, and "the South" ought to be happy. All this is secured at but trifling expense-a little further lowering of the tone of the public service. Judge Bristow is not much below the average of the Cabinet, and is one of those trustworthy and unquestioning servants which the President likes to have about him. Judge Williams is a lawyer of good character and respectable talents, owes his position exclusively to political tact and sagacity. He would never have attained prominence anywhere but in a new country; but he still is not so objectionable a choice as Gen. Grant might easily have made. Most people are inclined to be glad it is

This is a deplorable state of feeling, showing an indolent a quiesence which is not far from fatalism. But it is not illogical. If people are satisfied with Gen. Grant for President, they ought not to complain of Williams as Chief-Justice,

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

OME BUSINESS OF IMPORTANCE DONE—NOTICES OF BILLS THAT WILL BE INTRODUCED-A RESOLU TION CREATING A COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS INTRODUCED-ITS OBJECT TO ABOLISH THE COM-MITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS. INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.-In odd moments before and after the reading of the Message in the House, some business of importance was done. A number of members gave notice of bills that they would introduce when they got a chance-Mr. Morey, of the old Supplemental Civil Rights bill; Mr. Parsons, of a bill to repeal the bankruptcy law; and Mr. Niblack, of a bill to repeal the increase of salaries.

On motion of Mr. Dawes information was called for from the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount of money paid to settle suits in New-York and Boston for violation of customs laws, and the portion that has gone into the Treasury.

An important resolution offered by Mr. Frye, in the preparation of which the Speaker probably had a hand, was agreed to, changing the old, useless Committee on Revolutionary Claims into a Committee on War Claims, to which all claims growing out of any war shall be referred. Heretofore, such claims have been distributed among half a dozen or more Committees. If a claim failed in one, its advocates would try another. Under the new arrangement, the Judiciary, Military, Naval, and other Committees, will be relieved of a great burden of this kind of business. The new Committee will dispose of it in a more expeditions manner by establishing rules of evidence, and rejecting as fraudulent a mass of doubtful and fabricated claims. Mr. Frye will be chairman of the Committee, if he desires the place.

DOMINICA'S APPEAL.

PRESIDENT BAEZ'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT GRANT APPEALING FOR A PROTECTORATE BY THE UNITED STATES OVER THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC THE AGGRESSIONS OF HAYTI AND THE POWER-LESS CONDITION OF DOMINICA-THE APPEAL FROM THE PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Dec. 2 .- The President's Mesage, to-day, was accompanied by two printed volumes, making nearly 1,500 pages, of papers relating to the for elgu relations of the United States. Some of the documents date back as far as 1872, and a few up to the month of August of the present year. They have gen erally but little, if any, special interest. The following is the application of the Republic of Santo Domingo to this Government, allusion to which is made in the Pres-

FRESIDENT BAEZ TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

SANTO PONINGO, Aug. 18, 1373.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: It is now 30 years since the Dominion people, having been for the third time surprised by the invading horder of Hayti, and having been ander ineir domination for 21 years, recognized their rights and proclaimed their independence. From that time until the year 1361 there was but one interval of truce to the continuous and Vandalic aggressions of that Government, which never ceased to long for the conquest and devastation of our self. To no other cause was, then, due the fact of the roll-corporation of this country with Spain—a combination which was thought likely to prove benedical by the political men at that time, who had no realising sense of the great difference of our institutions or of the series of insurmountable obstacles to the establishment of the menarchical colonial system in an American country which had so long had its destinies in its hands, however precarious they may have been.

The war of restoration having dome to an end and the rights of the Dominicans having been asserted, Hayti din not again enter the arena as an invador, but commenced a secret war of a most malignant character, thenceforth using the Dominican element in order to crush the liberties of this people, if possible, by the aid of its own sons. Hayti at once assembled the maicontents and did all its power to encourage rebellion, offering als and comfort to the rebels, giving them an asylum on Haytian soll, sonding them with arms in their hands to our frontier, and frequently assigning Haytian regular troops to aid their move-PRESIDENT BANZ TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

ments and protect them in their plight. To these tactics is due the fact that, consuming our resources and savings, although always successful on the field of battle, we have not yet been able to complete a victory. The enemies of the Dominican Republic feet to Hayti, where they live undisturbed, and where they easily repair their continual losses.

Such a situation caused the people of this Republic to seek to improve their condition by rendering their their future more secure. They therefore manifested a unanimous dealre for annexation to the great Republic of the United States of America. Unfortunately that plan failed, leaving the country in the midst of a multifude of difficulties created by that combination, and what is still more deplorable, the object of the jealousy and even the harted of other people, whose interests did not accord with the purity and progress of this. The agreement made with the Samana Bay Company has given the finating stroke to this situation, especially since the noise of its establishment has been succeeded by the most absolute silence and the most listless indifference.

It not being possible for the Dominican people to con-

It not being possible for the Dominican people to continue to support alone and unaided the horribin consequence of a combined hatred, which manifests itself in disgrised attacks and machinations, they appeal to the great Republic of the United States through your Excellency, soliciting the establishment of an efficient Protectorate which may preserve them from unwarranted attacks aimed at their very existence. The Dominican people believe that this will not be distassicful, even to the opponents of the plan of sunexation. It would be an set of mainticence and generosity whereby the Republic of the United States would risk nothing, since it would simply cover with its argis an inoffensive and friendly people, whom Providence designed to be its national ally, and all the sons of this people would greet with joy the day when their powerful sister should stretch out a hand to save them from the dangers which encompass them, which dangers would instantly disaspear in view of such a diplomatic act. If your Excellency, seeing that the fate of a people with pretensions is at stake, shall feel, as I hope will be the case, a sympathetic impulse to do them justice, and shall make an effort to secure for them the protection of the Republic of the United States, you will have the immense satisfaction of having saved the future of a people of the world discovered by Columbus, without having assumed any responsibility, or having entered into any compromise whatever, since we are not invaders, and make was conon none, and the hight of our ambilion is to dwell upon our own soil in peace.

I avail myself of this occasion to reiterate to your Ex-It not being possible for the Dominican people to con

I avait myself of this occasion to reiterate to your Ex-I avail myssif of this occasion to relievate to your Excellency the assurance of the sentiments of distinguished
consideration and profound esteem with which I have
the honor to subscribe myself. Your Excellence's very
obedient and humble servant. Bushaventura Baez.
Fills M. Dilboonta.
Market Marka Santier.
R. Cullist.
To His Excellency, Ulyssis S. Grant, President of
the United States of America, Washington.
Secretary Fish, on Oct. 25, andressed a note to D.

Vickers of New-Jersey, saying:

Vickers of New-Jersey, saying:
Your letter of September last, to the President, with
its several inclosures, among them the application above
referred to, has been referred to this Department. The
inclosures appear to be letters and documents
transmitted to you officially. In August last,
before your resignation, and wane you were Commercial Agent of the United States at Samana. It is to be
recreated that you did not transmit these desirability is not respected. this Department in your efficial correspondence in the usual manner, before resigning your position.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUGUS. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1973.

The only business done by the Senate Caucus this morning, was to agree upon the nomination of Mr. Jas. R. Young to be Executive Clera, in the place of Mr. Morris of The Wushington Chronicle, who died hast week. and to appoint a committee to revise the standing committees of the Senate. This Committee is composed mittees of the Schale. This Committee is composed of Messrs. Morton, Buckingham, Hitcheock, West, and Wright, and it meets localgue to perform its work. The revision of the Senate Committees at this time is merely a formal matter, the position of all of the leading Senators having been determined during the special session list Spring, and the question sactled that the Local Republican shall no longer participate in the counsels of the party.

IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE. The President sent three nominations to the Sepate to day, those of Attorney-General Williams to Chief Justice; Mr. Bristow to be Attorney-General, and Alex. R. Shephar't to be Governor of the District of Columbia In Executive session, those swere simply referred to the appropriate Committees, as soon as they shall be appointed. The President's choice they shall be appointed. The President's closed for Chief-Justice continues to be severely criticised, and although there is no doubt of Junge williams's combrantion. It will probably meet with some opposition. In Gov. Shepherd's case, a decent regard for public opinion will almost force the Senate to postpone action until his record as executive effect of the Board of Pavine Works of this District has been investigated.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1878. James R. Hardenburg has tendered his resignation as Surveyor-General of California, and it has been accepted

by the President, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. Senator Wright is the author of the first proposition to revive any part of the franking privilege. He intro duced a bill to-day to allow newspapers to be sent free to subscribers in the country where they are pas-lished.

ceive Senators and members of Congress daily, from 10 to 12 o'clock without card on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Taursdays. He will receive the general public from 12 to 2 o'clock p. m; by eard.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the President of the United States Centennial Commission that goods brought into the United States at either of the ports of Boston, New-Yerk, Philadel-phia, Baltimore, Portland, Port Huron, New-Orleans, or San Francisco, intensed for exhibition at the Interna-tional Exposition, will be allowed to so foward to such thomal Exposition, with be allowed to 50 forward to she Exposition buildings, under proper supervision of cus-toms officers, without examination at the peris of origi-nal entry, and at the close of the Exposition will be allowed to go forward to the norts to which they are to be exported. No duties with be levied upon such goods unless entered for competition in the funcal Santos.

THE DRAMA.

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.

A busy and brilliant week opens for the city theaters. The spirit of the holiday season whispers about, and play-going becomes more and more a stom of the takers of pleasure. They are offered, this week, a variety of agreeable temptations. The career of the "Wicked World"-which is one of the most attractive and deligntful pieces ever presented in this city-will be prolonged, at the Union Square The uter, until Saturday afternoon. That is, the piece will be played on five successive evenings and at one matmée. Miss Clara Morris, however-who appeared last night at the Walnut-st. Theater, Philadelphia, in Mr. G. F. Rowe's play of "The Geneva Cross"-has relin quished the part of Scienc, and this is now taken by Miss Mary Griswold. Mr. Robson appears as Hugh de Brass in "A Regular Fix." In the Lycoum Theater "Notre Dame" was repeated last evening, and performances of "Still Waters" and "A Model of a Wife" will occur on Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Barnum's great showwhich remains enormous and incorraptibly moral-will be revealed, every afternoon and evening, at the Rink Building. Mr. John E. Owens, at Wood's Museum, last night personated Major de Boots, for the first time in New-York. Mr. Daly's New Fifth Avenue Theater will be opened on Wednesday evening with an Address, from the pen of Dr. Holmes, and with Mr. Alberry's new comedy of "Fortune." The last performances of Black Crook" will occur at Niblo's Garden. Mr. Tony Pastor, at his Opera House, in the Bowery, has brought out a new local drama, called "The Rich and Poor of New-York," and has presented a number of new perform ers, in specialties. Mrs. Scott-Siddons gave dramatie readings, last night, in the Association Hall. Mr. Edwin Adams, at the Olympic Theater, will quit Exoch Arden on Wednesday, and appear that evening as Raphael in 'The Marble Heart" Promise is made ftoo, that the public will see this actor as Richard III., Macbeth, Narciese Roper, Sir Bernard Harleigh, and Robert Landry In the Broadway Theater, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lingard succeeding Miss Carlotta Lectered, appeared last night in "A Life's Dream." Mr. Fox, in his clever and very amusing pantomime of "Humpty Dampty Abroad," will continue to amuse the public, at the Grand Opera House. "The Liar" and "To Oblice Benson" compose the bill at Wallack's Theater, and that bill is exceptionally brilliant and worthy of continuance. the Pilgrum will repeat his plous peregrination at Bain Hall. Mr. Boucleault's new drams, called "Astray," which was announced for to-night, at the Union Square Theater, stands postponed tail Saturday evening. Its heroine will be personated by Miss Rose Eytinge.

DR. PECR'S HARLEM THEATER. The well known musical director, Dr. James Pech, has recently leased the Harlem Theater, and installed himself as manager of that estabishment. It is a commodious and cheerful thes. ter, and it stands in the center of a numer ous population. Dr. Pech designs, we are told, to make it an institution of the first class, and to present such entertainments as should induce the Harlem play-goer to torego his lourneyings to play-houses of New-York, and content himself with home products Dr. Pech has long been known as a scholar and a man of taste and energy; and it seems certain that the success of his present enterprise will benefit Hariem, and ex-tend the conquest of worthy ideas in dramatic manage-

Mr. Grau makes the welcome announcement that Salvini will reappear on the New-York stage next week. He will act, at the Academy of Music, Dec. 8, 18 Voltaire's tracedy of "Zairs," and on the 10th will enact Sainson. His farewell performances, according to pre-sent amountement, are to be restricted to eight might and two matinees.